

## DESERET EVENING NEWS

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SALT LAKE CITY, - SEPT 25, 1908.

## CONFERENCE NOTICE.

The Seventy-ninth semi-annual  
general conference of the Church of  
Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints will  
assemble in the Tabernacle, Salt Lake  
City, on Sunday, Oct. 4, 1908, at 10 a. m.  
A full attendance of the officers and  
members of the Church is hereby re-  
quested.

On account of the general conference  
being held on the first Sunday of Octo-  
ber, it is suggested that the last Sun-  
day in September be observed as fast  
day in the Salt Lake, Ensign, Liberty,  
Pioneer, Granite and Jordan stakes.

The general Priesthood meeting will  
be held in the Tabernacle on Monday,  
Oct. 5, at 7 o'clock p. m.

JOSEPH F. SMITH,  
JOHN R. WINDER,  
ANTHONY H. LUND.

First Presidency of the Church of Jesus  
Christ of Latter-day Saints.

## DESERET SUNDAY SCHOOL UNION.

The semi-annual conference of the  
Deseret Sunday School Union will be  
held at the Tabernacle Sunday eve-  
ning, Oct. 4, at 7 o'clock. Sunday  
school officers and teachers are espe-  
cially requested to attend and the public  
is cordially invited.

JOSEPH F. SMITH,  
GEORGE RYNDOLDS,  
DAVID O. MCKAY,  
General Superintendency.

## RELIEF SOCIETY CONFERENCE.

The general conference of the Rel-  
ief society will be held in the Salt  
Lake Assembly hall on Friday and  
Saturday, Oct. 2 and 3, 1908, meet-  
ings commencing at 10 a. m. and 2  
p. m., as usual. It is desired that  
there should be a large attendance  
of the members, and that each stake  
organization should be represented by  
its president, or someone authorized  
to represent the stake.

A cordial invitation is extended to  
the first presidency of the Church,  
patriarchs, apostles, council of sev-  
enty, presiding bishopric, Y. L. M. I.  
A., and Primary associations, and all  
brethren interested in the work of this  
charitable organization.

BATHSHEBA W. SMITH,  
President.  
ANNIE TAYLOR HYDE,  
ADA SMOOT DUSENBERRY,  
Counselors.

## THE WRITER'S DAY.

John O'Hara Cosgrave, in the New  
England Magazine, says that the pres-  
ent period is the day of the writer in  
the United States.

He asserts that never before has there  
been such a demand for the written  
product, and that never before have  
the fruits of mind and imagination  
commanded so high a remuneration.  
America, he thinks, is the greatest lit-  
erary market in the world. Compul-  
sory education and the increase of pop-  
ulation have created this market; and  
nowhere else, he says, is there "such  
a multiplication of agencies of literary  
information and entertainment." He  
argues that the opportunity of the  
young writer is endless; that "the  
newspapers are waiting for him, the  
magazines are seeking him, the book  
publishers are ready to pounce upon  
him as soon as his head shows."

Mr. Cosgrave believes that a new  
era of journalism is dawning in this  
country—an era that "finds at present,  
its best type of expression in Lincoln  
Steffens, Ray Stannard Baker, William  
Hard, Samuel Hopkins Adams, Charles  
E. Russell, and Will Irwin."

When we look for what constitutes  
this new and successful writer, we find  
him described as one who combines the  
"knowledge and patience of the scien-  
tist with the human instinct, sense of  
the trained newspaper man," who  
"breaks new ground, and makes his  
own issues," who is "concerned rather  
with tendencies and conditions than  
with current events, and treats these  
in their broadest application to the life  
of the nation."

Just what we expected. To write  
well takes pretty much of a man. Only  
one who has lived much, seen much,  
thought much, labored much, can meet  
the demands made of a writer.

We suspect that the dearth of suc-  
cessful young writers in the past in this  
country has been due to a belief on the  
part of the aspirants that good writing  
consists of words correctly put to-  
gether so as to convey a pretty or in-  
teresting story, and that the equip-  
ment for writing consists in learning  
how to construct phrases. In the at-  
tempts made in most of the schools to  
teach the young writers, the process  
is made up very largely and some-  
times wholly of having the students  
read some standard author and then re-  
tell or re-write the story. And this  
sort of second-hand reproduction is  
kept up throughout the entire course.  
As an introduction, as a means of ac-  
quiring some facility in the mere use  
and handling of words and sentences,  
it may be good enough; but it is not  
literature, and does not produce writ-  
ers.

That literature is life—a representa-

tion of typical or ideal forms of liv-  
ing—has become a sort of proverbial  
way of defining it. Yet neither the  
young writers nor their teachers seem  
to realize what this means.

Now, if we ourselves understand any-  
thing of this accepted maxim, it signif-  
ies that the writer has first lived, in  
some degree, that which he strives to  
express. And if he will try with might  
and main to write that which he has  
lived and really knows, he will produce  
some kind of real literature, let its  
form or dress be ever so different from  
that which is called standard. Of  
course, good writers have not always  
lived through all the scenes they por-  
tray; but, in order to portray them  
with vividness and truth, they must  
have had some experience of the facts  
they represent. One actual impres-  
sion of the writer's own, one real ex-  
perience, one honest declaration of  
himself, is worth a score of his at-  
tempts to re-tell what some one else  
has seen, or thought, or felt, or done.  
And such we believe to be the impli-  
cation of Mr. Cosgrave's conclusions.  
He says:

"Novels that are true and reliable  
studies of contemporaneous and local  
life they are giving us in plenty. Sym-  
metry of form and charm of style we  
do not lack. In 'The Octopus' the late  
Frank Norris came near the real epic  
swing. There were indications of volu-  
canic force in Upton Sinclair's 'The  
Jungle,' but where may we look for  
the sweeping comprehension, the dynam-  
ic fire of Hardy or Meredith, the cer-  
tain mastery of technique of Mrs.  
Humphry Ward, the delicate, meditative  
and erudite of Maurice Hewlett, or  
that something universal and poetic  
which made us recognize in 'The Divine  
Fire' the work of a possible new Olympian?"

In the novel, so far, we must  
admit English superiority. The material  
is here. It has been presented to us in  
a hundred books, but the passion and  
power that we lack, incident, incident,  
and environment into the inevitable  
whole are wanting. I have suggested  
the opportunity."

In other words, it is the feeling, the  
enthusiasm, the emotion, the passion,  
arising from real experience that seem  
to be lacking. Cleverness, finish, tech-  
nic, style, and characterization, among  
recent American writers, are such as  
to excel even the contemporaneous  
English school; and what is now needed  
is really, personal contact with the  
problems of life, and the ardor of a  
poetic or zealous temperament to make  
of our clever phraseologists real writ-  
ers.

## TO FIGHT THE PLAGUE.

Organized labor is taking an interest  
in the tuberculosis congress soon to  
open in Washington, and this is quite  
natural, since a great many men and  
women employed in mines, or fac-  
tories, suffer from this disease. The  
statistics show that 25 per cent of all  
deaths between 15 and 45 years of age  
are due to consumption. The Ameri-  
can Federation of labor will hold a mass  
meeting October 4, at which authori-  
ties and specialists on tuberculosis will  
instruct working men and women how  
they may aid in eradicating the white  
plague.

The exhibition held in connection with  
this notable gathering of scientists is  
said to be the most complete ever  
made. There are 438 contributors to  
the exposition, and 312 reside within the  
limits of the United States. Two hun-  
dred and twenty-two are collective con-  
tributors from associations, societies,  
and other corporate bodies, and 216  
from individual members of the con-  
gress. Of the 222 collective contribu-  
tors, those from the United States num-  
ber 170, those from Europe 45, and  
others 7. Fortunately Utah is  
counted free from this plague, but the  
people here are interested in the war-  
fare of science against a terrible  
enemy.

## NATURE OF THE AGITATION.

The anti-"Mormon" organ here has-  
tens to the assistance of the Northwest-  
ern Christian Advocate, but in vain.  
The fact is as stated by the "News,"  
that the agitation against Senator  
Smoot was kept alive by the most un-  
scrupulous misrepresentations.

As we have said before, Rev. Leitch,  
in his sworn statement to the Senate,  
dated Feb. 25, 1903, alleged that the  
Senator is a polygamist, and he must  
have known that he was placing him-  
self in no enviable position before the  
public by making that charge, for only  
a short time previous, on Jan. 26, he  
had signed another document in which  
he and others declared: "We accuse  
him [the Senator] of no offense cogniz-  
able by law." That is a fair illustra-  
tion of the consistency and truthfulness  
of anti-"Mormon" agitators.

Mr. Leitch's charge, it is true, was  
not considered by the Senate, for the  
simple reason that no evidence was  
offered in support. But it had the ef-  
fect it was intended to have, and cre-  
ated an impression among the people  
of the United States that the question  
of the Senator's removing a polygamist  
from the Senate. And this false im-  
pression was strengthened in every  
way possible by the unscrupulous agi-  
tators.

For instance one of the protesting  
petitions to which thousands of signa-  
tures were attached, asked the Senate  
to expel Senator Smoot "if" it were  
proven that he is a polygamist. The  
signatures were obtained on the  
strength of that "if." Mr. Leitch's  
charge was reiterated by speakers and  
newspapers from one end of the coun-  
try to the other. Even such a reput-  
able paper as the New York World, in  
its issue of March 13, 1906, contained  
an article in which a slanderer undertook  
to give particulars about the plural  
marriage relations of the Senator, and  
that article was widely copied. The  
Rev. author of the libel also went  
to the Eastern States and lectured  
about the same subject.

Senator Sutherland in his address on  
Jan. 22, 1907, told the Senate:  
"I have had occasion myself during  
the last few weeks, and other Senators  
have told me that they have had simi-  
lar occasion to deny stories of this  
kind. People have said to me, 'Sen-  
ator Smoot ought to be expelled.' I  
have asked 'Why?' They have said,  
'Because he is a polygamist.' I have  
answered them, 'You are entirely mis-  
taken. Senator Smoot is not a poly-  
gamist. I know him. I know his fam-  
ily. I know his neighbors. I think I  
know all about it, and I know as well  
as I know anything concerning another  
person, that he is not a polygamist.'  
Then these people have said to me,  
'Then what in the world is all the  
row about?'"

To what extent the miserable wind-  
makers succeeded in misleading public  
opinion on this matter Senator Suther-  
land quoted from a West Virginia pa-  
per, in which the editor asserted that  
"the evidence is that Smoot him-  
self has been guilty of plural mar-  
riage," and that, "it seems to the in-  
telligence that this is the only point  
at issue." For that reason Senator Be-  
veridge said in the Senate:

"I think it worth while to call particu-  
lar attention to that fact, because in  
the minds of the people of the country  
I think everybody knows that Mr.  
Smoot is apparently being tried because  
he is a polygamist, whereas it is not  
only proved that he is not, but it is  
gladly admitted that he is not and that  
he never has been."

The plain fact is that the anti-"Mor-  
mon" agitators deliberately added a  
falsehood about Senator Smoot person-  
ally to the sum total of malicious false-  
hoods about the Church, in order to  
obtain signatures to their protests.

The anti-"Mormon" organ natu-  
rally is sensitive on this point. It knows  
that everyone of its allegations against  
the Church and Senator Smoot were  
explored during the investigation, as so  
many soap bubbles, and that if its sup-  
porters are permitted to realize the  
truth, they will know that there is ab-  
solutely no rational ground upon which  
to continue the anti-"Mormon" crusade.  
They will know that they have been  
betrayed by political mountebanks hun-  
gry for offices and graft.

This is to be the "red letter day"  
campaign.

Col. W. T. Stewart is a modest officer  
not a retiring one.

The laws of chivalry forbid a knight  
to do yeoman service.

Advice to candidates: Learn to talk  
on the labor question and to wait.

Mr. J. D. Rockefeller has begun to  
publish his reminiscences. Tell it all.

Denver stands after the Coliseum has  
fallen, showing how much more solid  
Denver is than Rome.

President Roosevelt's reply to Mr.  
Bryan's telegram shows that in peace  
he prepares for war.

Much as they love the air and the em-  
pyrean the earth still has a strong at-  
traction for the aeronauts.

Eugene Debs says he spends eighteen  
cents per day for his meals. Cucum-  
bers must be unusually cheap this year.

The International Fisheries congress  
has reached the conclusion that there  
are as good fish in the sea as ever were  
caught.

It is easier to stop a runaway train  
than to stop a middle aged woman who  
thinks she can sing, but can't, from  
trying to.

Was it the State or the "American"  
administration that issued the permit  
for the erection of the "red light"  
stockade?

The controversy started by Hearst by  
the publication of the Archbold letters  
proves anew that the pen is mightier  
than the sword.

The Yellowstone Park highwayman  
may now be assuming the role of a  
benevolent citizen and patronizing  
church fairs. Who knows?

"Keep the public schools out of polit-  
ics and also keep them out of debt-  
that's the medicine which our disease  
requires," says the Los Angeles Times.  
Same here.

What's the good of standing on the  
"near" side of the street in the rain  
and hailing a car, not half filled, and  
have it go whizzing by unheeded of  
your importunities to stop? Nuthin'.  
But it doesn't make friends for the  
street car company.

"Out of every million letters that pass  
through the postoffice it is calculated  
that only one goes astray," says an ex-  
change. The people might be passed  
through the postoffice and see if it  
would not have a tendency to stop so  
many of them going astray.

"In Boston the school children are to  
be taught to address letters properly,"  
says an exchange. If there are any  
school children in the world to whom  
reading and writing and addressing  
letters properly come by nature, they  
are the school children of the Hub of  
the Universe.

HUNGARY'S CAMPAIGN AGAINST  
DRINK.

Budapest Correspondence Pall Mall Ga-  
zette.

Count Andrássy, the minister of the  
interior, is now devoting his serious  
attention to the drinking problem.  
which has recently confronted Hungary.  
A national council for dealing with the  
evil, whose work is to discover the best  
and most effectual means for eliminat-  
ing drunkenness, has been called into  
being. Primarily there is to be a re-  
form of all the drinking shops. Buda-  
pest is full of "palinka" shops, where  
vile and destructive spirits are sold  
to workmen. Then the evil of strong  
drinking is to be demonstrated in  
schools and other places, while a large  
institution is to be built for dealing  
with drunkards and providing a cure  
treatment. The government has de-  
termined to scientifically attack the  
question.

## THE LAW'S DELAY.

Baltimore American.

A motion has been made in a United  
States court to abandon a suit in which  
Gen. Benjamin F. Butler was defend-  
ant, the suit having hung on for the  
last 29 years. This almost equals the  
celebrated case of Jarndyce vs. Jarndyce,  
except that, all parties being dead,  
nothing depended on the case. The  
former case except the law's justly  
famed reputation for delays.

## ANOTHER WORLD LANGUAGE.

Philadelphia Times.

So far this year, according to all the  
accounts at hand, only one new uni-  
versal language has been presented to  
the world, namely, Ro, the product of  
the International Language Society of  
Cincinnati. It marks the fortieth  
world language produced since Zamen-  
hof published Esperanto in 1887. It is  
said that altogether fully 150 languages  
have been invented since Sir Thomas  
Urquhart, the knight of Cromartie, in  
1653 offered to a bewildered public his  
"Logopandecticon," which was "con-  
sidered and published both for his own  
utility, and that of all Pregnant and  
ingenious Spirits," and which was di-  
vided into six books bearing the fol-

lowing titles: "Neandethaumata,"  
"Chrestasebeia," "Cleronomoparia,"  
"Chryseomystes," "Neolodicaetes," and  
"Chiloponaxesis." Very little has been  
said up to date about Ro. The num-  
bers, beginning xab, zad, zaf, zai,  
zam, sound like a chorus from one of  
the Cohan grand operas. You can al-  
most hear the flop of the pupils' feet  
as they rehearse the kindergarten les-  
son.

## JUST FOR FUN.

Emerald Philosophy.

"Begorra," said Patsy, "O! couldn't  
pay 5 shillin's fine, and O! had to go to  
jail for six days."

"Ah, how much did yez spend to get  
drunk?" asked Mike sarcastically.

"O! 'bout five shillin's."

"Yes fool, if yez had not spent yez  
five shillin's for drink yez'd 'a' had yez  
five shillin's to pay yer foina wid."—  
Everybody's.

Reasonable.

Two Irishmen one day went shooting.  
A large flock of pigeons came flying  
over their heads. Pat elevated his  
piece, and firing, brought one of them  
to the ground. "Arrah!" exclaimed his  
companion, "What a fool you are to  
waste yer ammunition, when the bare  
fall would have killed him!"—Pick-Me-  
Up.

Decidedly So.

Hogan—How ye hear-ra me daughter,  
Mona, sing lately.

Dugan—Both lately an' earlier, be-  
dadd! 'T is the foina instrumintal mu-  
sic she do make."

Hogan—Ye ignoramus! Shure, sing-  
ing ain't instrumintal music."

Dugan—Begorra, thin, Koggan told me  
it was instrumintal in causin' him  
to move two blocks away from yer  
house!—Brooklyn Life.

Immune.

A physiologist came upon a hard-  
working Irishman tolling, bare-head-  
ed, in the street.

"Don't you know," said the physi-  
ologist, "to work in the hot sun  
without a hat is bad for the brains?"

"Dye think," asked the Irishman,  
"that O! would be on this job if O!  
had enny brains?"—Success Magazine.

Well Trained.

A number of jockeys and horses had  
lined up for the start of a sleepless  
chase, but a delay occurred because a  
tall, raw-boned beast obstinately re-  
fused to yield to importunities of the  
starter. The patience of that worthy  
was nearly exhausted. "Bring up that  
horse!" he shouted, "bring him up!"

"You'll get into trouble pretty soon if  
you don't!" The rider of the stupid  
animal, a youthful Irishman, yelled  
back, "I can't help it. This here's  
been a cab horse, and he won't start  
till the door shuts, and I ain't got no  
door!"—Harper's Weekly.

"It's no use talking, my dear," said  
Naggsby during their daily spat, "a  
woman is bound to have the last word."

"She left, either," rejoined Mrs.  
Naggsby, "and you wouldn't have said  
such a thing if you didn't know I would  
deny it."—Chicago Daily News.

## SALT LAKE THEATRE.

TONIGHT

SATURDAY MATINEE.

AND TOMORROW NIGHT.

The Distinguished Actor.

DUSTIN FARNUM

(Manager, Leblanc Co.), in Ed-

THE SQUAW MAN

The play of the century.

Prices—50c to \$2.00; Matinee, 25c to

\$1.50.

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ADVANCED VAUDEVILLE!

Matinee every day except Sunday.

A Night on a House Boat Co.

Katie Barry, May & Flora Hengler,

Low Hawkins.

Frank Mostyn Kelly & Co.

Coyne & Tihen, The Kinodrome,

Orpheum Orchestra.

Prices—Evening: 25c, 50c, 75c; Box

Seats, \$1.

Matinee—10c, 25c, 50c; Box Seats 75c.

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TONIGHT!—ALL WEEK!

Bargain Matinees, Wed. & Sat.

A new Dramatization of the Mil-

itary Drama.

Under Two Flags.

Nights—25c, 50c and 75c; Matinees—

10c and 25c.

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The Acme of Sensation—THE COW-

BOY RANGER.

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1 Week commencing Sat., Sept. 20

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Also some entirely new vaudeville

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Matinees, 2:30 to 4:30—10c;

Evening, 7:30 to 11—10c and 25c.

Children half price.

MAJESTIC

THEATRE!

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And Seven Other Features.

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## 35c Taffeta Ribbons 20c

Taffeta Ribbon, 5½ inches wide, black and all colors. Not a special  
line, but ribbon from our regular stock that is sold regularly 20c  
at 35c a yard, one day only—Saturday—at, a yard.....

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